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value and readily convertible, and we indulg the hope of better times in spite of the Re sumption law and of its kindred party device. All along the pathway of that measure at strewn broken fortunes and ruined enterprise

All along the pathway of that measure are strewn broken fortunes and ruined enterprises. Do you believe our country needed to have been the scene of a fluorial and commercial paniels. Our lands are rich, our people intelligent and industrious, and the world's markets have been open to our products. Yet the panied dooms; and its continued and terrible hold upon the country for the long period of five years, in spite of the great effort of the people, showed that its causes were to be found down deep in bad public policies and in maladministration. I may not state what sufferings it indicted, nor what hopes of happiness lie buried amid its ruins. May I give you an illustration?

fileted, nor what hopes of happiness lie buried amid its ruins. May I give you an illustration! When the war was over, was it not a most obvious duty to reduce the public expenditure by a rigid economy? It was not done. From 1865 to 1875 the expenditures continued commons and extravagant. Then the Democratical into power in the House, and at suce established the fact that the public service could as well and efficiently be administered with an as well and efficiently be administered with an

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1879. VOL. XII--NO. 46.

WHOLE NUMBER 649.

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GEMS FROM POPULAR POETS. My name is J. L. Bloss,

of manney-bookers Pin the book.

a pillar of the church I be;
I pass around the plate;
A plous look I cultivate,
hever, hardly ever, use a big, big D.

a Culten Bryant.

There is a boarding-house, far, far away, Where they have fried ham and eggs Three times a day. Oh, how them boarders yell, When they hear the dinner bell; Oh how them eyes to swell

There was a young lady from Muscle, Rau off with a feiler named Rassel, They came to this town, and were walking around, When our filly-gent busted her bustle, by W. Longfellon.

Now the swell in style arrayed the s forth to promenade, B it wills 'heath the fervor of the sunbeam's glance An't so do his collars and his jackets and his pant

Two hearts that beat as one!
Two pairs of lips in suspense held—
Tso little smacks—yum! yum!

of. Whittler.

WRITING A NOVEL.

BY MRS. C. M. ALANSON. "Rough and rugged path of liter-ature." I had often heard Bill Toodles

say this, but I didn't believe he meant I was thinking in this way when entered the sitting-room after returning from school. True, I stood at the foot

of Fame's magnificent ladder; but wasn't there room at the top? Toodles had perched on the top round—was unanimously nominated for a Senator, while the Eastern pub lishers paid fabulous prices for his litrary productions.

I might never become a Toodles; but might become great, nevertheless.
"Griffith!" said Aunt Dorcas, breaking in upon my pleasant musings and detaining my eager feet from the aftic, where I intended to read for the twentieth time my letter in the Bugle "the Finnyville youngsters are going to take a sleigh-ride to Snickerton; a kind of a sociable in the Hollow, I believe; and you will want some money, for they are trying to raise funds to purchase grounds on which to build a church. Here's 10 cents more for andy," she added, after giving gener-

"Ten cents will buy two Bugle's thought I, "and will take all my mottoes ind sugar-plums I've had since I was a little fellow to make up the difference."

In vain I looked for my paper, then remembered to have slept with it under my pillow that I might turn to t frequently; now the bed was nicely

made and the paper gone.

"Ting, a ling, ling, ling, Grif Hoit," shouted half a dozen merry voices, as the sleigh drove up to the door. A word or two from Aunt Doroas, and I was among the party, as happy as the

The sleighing was splendid, quite uncommon for Finnyville, and the manner the young people joked and laughed showed they intended to en-

I could not wholly banish from my nind my missing Buqle, but, as auntie was uncommonly generous, did not apprehend trouble, but explain to me, if you will, the cunning of woman! Why, I hadn't sat twenty minutes in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Sparkler, of Snickerton, before I saw he understood more of that affair than myself.

The doctor commented on the worth-The doctor commented on the worth-less trash styled light literature, affirmed he could select from a thou-sand its readers, as well as those who contributed to its columns, winding up by consigning the whole to the flames

which was the surest and only way to rid the world of such gigantic evil. Had Dr. Sparkler stopped here I could have forgiven his errors, but he

then referred to the accidental and painful death of poor Tommy Turner, "hoping," he said, "it might prove a salutary lesson," just as if Tommy had been violating some law.
"I was more forcibly impressed," he

said, "after returning from the poor boy's burial to see Henry Black come "What, my son," said Brother Black

'so early from school?"

"No, sir," replied the lad, holding up

two fine fish; "I've been fishing— haven't been to school to day."

"That boy will be President!" cried I to Brother Black. "Wonder he did not equivocate after playing truant, on

"Ther's the secret, my dear sir," said the boy's father. "I was a boy once, and intend to indulge my boy and gain

"Here, my dear young friends," con-tinued Dr. Sparkler, "is a rare theme for a volume. Tommy Turner, sent on a Sabbath morning for water, disobey-ing and going fishing, thereby losing his life; and the frank, truthful Henry Black, though persuaded to play truan was brave enough to own it, winni the admiration of all who knew him."

Dr. Sparkler was an old man, and it might have looked unseemly for a youth of my years to have told him his mistake. Tommy's mother told him to bring a little bucket of water from the creek for bathing purposes, and correctly supposes he lost his balance and fell in, while Hank Black, as the boys call him, played euchre with Ned Loller and won his new jack-knife. He dare not be seen with the knife at home, as his father has forbidden his playing cards away from home, so he traded it for fish, and, after idling the entire day around low places, rushed home to sur-

prise his parents.

Any one of half understanding might

have known, too, that such trout never were caught in the Muddy bend.

After such remarks I felt little relish for the games, and as might be expected missed sadly, which incurred a forfeit; here, too, my luck always failed, for I was sure to tumble over every time I was ordered to kiss a girl, bringing my companion thundering down with me.

The confusion was so great that some

one suggested dancing, and, though I knew Aunt Dorcas would be displeased, I joined; but our set provoked the mirth of the Snickerton Hollow young folks, and we decided to leave quite early after raising quite a snng little sum for the church.

I wondered, when I entered the sleigh for our homeward ride, if the path of for our homeward ride, if the path of literature was as rough as that sociable. The wind had changed, or we had, for the night seemed intensely cold, and I was obliged to relinquish my robe to Miss Arathusa Touzle and her young man, as they got under it entirely—in consequence of which I received a terrible cold.

Aunt Dorcas insists that it was dancing, because I ache all over, and has covered me with drafts and poultices.

I do not know what I should have done if Jack Bronson had not given me one of Bill Toodles' latest novels. Aunt saw the book and asked what it was. I replied. "You remember the Deadwood stage robbery last September?"
"Yes," she replied, catching a glimpse
of the three suspended victims that

embellished the cover, "and have they hung them? "So it seems," said I, looking intently

at the gaudy cheat.
"I wish you would read aloud," said Aunt Dorcas after Jack had gone; so, after explaining as well as I could that the author, to spare the feelings of the friends of the robbers, had changed the names, as well as introduced some characters in order to show a mere perfect contrast between virtue and vice, I said that the only real stamp, in which the original might be traced, was by the title, " The Fatal Brick."

As aunt had long since known that this self-same precious brick of pure gold had been the means of catching one of the desperadoes in our little town, she only urged me to proceed without further explanation; nor would she allow me to return to sleep in the

How she did hurry up the delicious toast and coffee for breakfast! But I had not read many pages when we were interrupted by the entrance of Descor Finny and his little boy Peter. It is almost impossible to escrib-

little Peter Finny; and, then, it has been wisely said: "Judge not that ye be not judged;" it was quite as hard for Aunt Loreas and I to forego reading "The Fatal Brick." Here, it seems, was another brick, and the very one that the builders ected. Deacon Finny is not the man launch before he prepares the way,

ing prevalence of crime. "P suppose you have heard, Miss Hoit, that Mr. Toodles has received the nomination for Senator?" he asked. "Well, it is so, and, though he's on my ticket, I shall be compelled to s-c-r-atch

him out. Aunty had not heard it, she said, but of a happy thought. In the morning l "I always have heard Mr. Toodles spoken of as a very worthy citi-

"Oh, he's good enough generally," stammered the deacon, "but you see he writes novels."
I trembled so that I shook the draft off from my feet; for I expected the old hypocrite would begin about the

"I've brought Peter, Miss Hoit, for your pupil. You see you are the only woman who can manage fractious boys," said the deacon, looking directly at me. My fears of exposure in light literature fled at the approach of that scion of mischief. Hadn't I seen his pranks in the primary school for the last three months? where the teacher, though skilled in government, could find no manner of encouragement or punishment that could induce the little scape-

goat to behave. Only 6 years old, and so steeped in sin as to shame the veriest tramp of the town! Aunty was conversing with Mr. Finny in regard to Peter's instructions, when a loud scream from the little imp called her attention. "Your durned ole cat bit me, she did!" he cried. "I'll kill

her, so there!" Aunt Dorcas bound up the bleeding finger, for it was evident Maltie had defended herself. And, after cautioning Peter to be a very good little boy, the

"Now finish the story," said she, "before another intrusion occurs." "But you are not going to instruct that boy?" I asked, my blood boiling at the idea of our disturbed quiet.

"Yes, Grifith," replied aunt, "I feel it more a duty as he is so far beyond his years." "I should think as much," exclaimed I, turning to the story in order to for-

get this new evil.

Both Aunt Dorcas and myself were so interested in the narrative that we did not notice Peter's whereabouts, until we heard a loud crash and scream.

Here was a sight! Peter had stolen, unperceived, into the parlor, and climbed to the bracket, bringing all auntie's choice trinkets with him to the floor. "I was trying to get that little cuss that's holdin' the lamp," cried Peter, pointing to a marble Cupid that upheld a splendid lamp—a present from one of auntie's dear friends. Maltie also came up to take an inventory of the ruin; we saw the cruel wound in her beautiful ears, caused by the precocious Peter's

keen little knife. "I tell you," said I to Aunt Dorca "that boy will come to no good," but an old scarf was found and Peter's busy hands secured, while he poured forth slang, how learned it is impossible to say, as it never yet disgraced light literature. "Where in the world could that child learn so much evil?" cried aunty, "he seems possessed;" then she tried to per suade him into being a good boy.

"Say, now!" commenced Peter, his face livid with passion, "you needn't think you can coax me, you toothless This ill-chosen speech shocked auntie, and she said, "Really, Grifith, if that boy is ever saved it will be a miracle of

"By Jupiter! old hoss," shrieked the little reprobate, looking defiantly at aunt. "I know what my pa says will be "What, sonny?" said aunt, mildly; for in truth she desired to compromise with the infant-terrible. "He says it

to marry you! So there!"

comment, and put on his wrappings, telling him to "run right home." Our little novel was soon concluded, nor was Aunt Dorcas so void of common sense but she followed the author through without censure, as the path of right was always distinctly visible, and wrong-doing invariably punished.

Aunt released Peter without further

"What do you think of it, aunt?" said I, as I saw her sitting silent and thoughtful.

thoughtful.

"Think!" she said, repeating my inquiry. "I think it's splendid!"

"But you know it is considered pernicious," said I; "this is what Mr. Finny denounced Mr. Toodles for."

"Bless my soul!" cried the good old lady, as she took the unpretending little volume and saw, for the first time, the name of its author.

name of its author.

"Then this is the offspring of Mr. William Toodles, is it?" Well! well! I had a great sight rather be parent to this little book than that bad boy!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE name "Baptist" has been borne by the denomination which it now des-ignates only about 200 years. It was given to them, as is supposed, either given to them, as is supposed, either during the commonwealth in England or shortly afterward.

THE Bank of Venice, the first establishment of the kind in Europe, was founded in 1171, and owed its existence to wars and the necessity for the Government obtaining the means for conducting them. Having exhausted every other resource, the state was obliged to resort to a forced loan from its most opulent citizens. Then was organized the Chamber of Loans, which by degrees assumed the form under which, as the Bank of Venice, "it was for many ages the admiration of Eu-rope, the chief instrument of Venetian finance, and the chief facility of a commerce not surpassed by that of any European nation." Funds once deposited in the bank could not be withdrawn, out were transferable at the pleasure of their owners upon its books. So thoroughly did the bank credits become the means through and by which the financial operations of the people were con-ducted that during the entire existence, with but slight exceptions, these credits were at a premium over coins, which latter were clipped and worn, as well as of various countries and uncer-tain values. The Bank of Venice con-tinued in existence without interrup-tion until the overthrow of the republic in 1797 by the revolutionary army of

THE invention of lucifer matches is attributed to Issac Holden, a well-known Bradford manufacturer, formerly a mem-ber of the British Parliament. He was at the time classical master in an academy at Reading, and was in the habit of giving chemical lectures twice a week to a number of youths. In an ex amination before a select committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Holden thus told the story of the invention of that exceedingly useful article, the lu-cifer match: "I began as an inventor on a very small scale," said Mr. Holden, in the course of his evidence. "For what I know, I was the first inventor o Incifer matches: but it was the result used to get up at 4 o'clock in order to which I found very great inconven-ience. I gave lectures in chemistry at the time at a very large academy. Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive ma-terial, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was

a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterward lucifer matches were issued to the world." Avariciousness of the English. Nothing is more novel and stunning in its effect upon travelers from this country in England then the constant obtrasion of the everlasting sixpence in places where we should consider it an insult to all proper or sacred feeling. An Englishman in almost any rank will An Englishman in almost any rank will accept pay or money for kindly services, which here the poorest would offer gratuitously. If he tells you the tame of day, or a light for a cigar, no matter how good his coat, the chances are that you will not offend him by a tip. If a lady calls at a friend's house, she is expected to tip the servent. expected to tip the servant who shows er to the drawing-room; if you stay by invitation at a private house over night, you will find the whole corps of servants lrawn up waiting for their money in the hall in the morning; their master saves himself so much of wages by your gifts, and counts on saving it. Very few Americans would be willing to throw open the privacy of their homes to the public to increase their income; but if an Englishman's house is his castle, or

can by any means be made a show place, he turns an honest penny by exhibiting The shilling, or crown, or sovereign paid by visitors to the servants who escort them through the great houses goes, not to the servant as is often supposed, but directly into the pocket of the master. In the cases of Chatsworth, Bienheim, and places of that grade, the revenues of the ducal owners are increased thousands of pounds means. The American is just as fond, probably, of the almighty dollar as his British cousin, but he manages to get it in a different way.—New York Tribune.

A young lad of this village had an unpleasant experience with one of his While in the country on Wednesday night an insect of some kind entered his ear, and, after buzzing there a moment, came out again. He thought no more of it until toward evening, when his ear began to pain him. The pain grew more intense, and he was compelled to walk the floor all night. In the morning he went to Dr. Pillsbury, who examined the ear and found it full of maggots. The insect, while in the ear, had deposited its eggs, which had hatched within twenty-four hours. At the end of thirty-six hours they had rown to the length of an eighth of an neh. The doctor tried to kill the larve and wash them out by injecting carbolic acid with a syringe, but he failed utterly, and had to use an instrument to remove them. He extracted from twentyfive to thirty of the crawling little things, which had lodged against the drum of the ear. The lad experienced a great feeling of relief when the job was finished, but not all were removed will be a miracle if you ever get a feller then, and another operation will be nec-essary.—Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

> The great falling-off in the Bonanza mines has reduced the total from the reporting mines to \$12,439,000 for the first six months of the year, against about double this amount for the corresponding period last year.

SPEECH HON. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA, Delivered at Eaton, Ohio.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not ren

that during the years following the close of the war your minds were disturbed by the most pro-found anxiety for the public welfare. There was no more work for the sword. Overdome and disbanded, the troops of the South had returned to their homes. Admisseence in Federal authority was complete and universal. Yet you feared that the reconciliation might thorough and perpetual; that da you were compelled, and perhaps content, to trust—as you did trust—the possibility of fraernity and union to the wisdom of public poland crimes of some, and the wicked demagos is were eleeping, I feel assured that your reliance upon yourselves and your fellow-countrymen will not fail you, but that fraternity
and union will grow with the growth and
strengthen with the strength of the country.

You were also solicitous for our material welfare, because of the exhaustion caused by and
following the tremendous struggle. The production of our important and great staples
cotild not be maintained in quantities stifficient
to inset the demands upon our resources. Our
embarrassment and the hindrance to production were greatly augmented by the unfortunate policy of reconstruction, whereby for
awhile the relation of the States to the Federal
Union were confused and confounded, and the
white and black races were involved in distrust, haired, and strife. The mad policy and
passions of the times excluded capital from an
entire section of the country, and disturbed labor in its employment. The direct, the inevitable, consequence was that our foreign trade
was heavily against us. May I state the facts
as an illustration? During the two years and
eleven months from July 1, 1865, to May 31,
1865, our imports, valued in our own currency,
amounted to \$1,597,449,055, and our exports,
under the same valuation, amounted to \$1,411,
689,195. During that period of two years and
eleven months, after the close of the war, our
purchases exceeded oursales abroad by the enormous sum of \$186,000,000.

I suppose that balance against us was met

I suppose that balance against us was met largely by sales of our public securities abroad, but, during that sam: period, we exported over and above our imports of gold and silver \$183,077,691. If then thought, and to expressed the opinion, that our future prosperity must depend upon an increase of production and more advantageous foreign trade; that, when our sales should esceed our purchases abroad, our financial difficulties would rapidly disappear, and we would soon stand upon a specie basis, and that to such sod we wanted peace, reconciliation, and harmony. I thou ht, and said that a statesmaniship worthy this country and adequate to the pecessities of our condition would feek every opportunity to fester and increases the production of the staples that command foreign markets. And I ventured the opinion that "an increase of 20 per cent, would turn the balance of trade in our facer, and the current of gold toward our own shores, and contribute more than any enaciment of Congress to an early resumption of specie payment." I need not remind you, for it cannot be effaced from your memories, that no beneficent change in policy or a liministration took place, but that in 1869 and thence to 1873 and 1874 the sympathies of the administrano beneficent change in policy or a iministra-tion took place, but that in 1869 and thence to 1873 and 1874 the sympathies of the administra-tion and the policies of Cougress were alto-gether favorable to those who le st needed favor, and hard upon the masses, who have the burdens to carry. The changes in the pub-lic contracts were such as made the obligations harder and the burdeus heavier, save only the provision for a reduction of interest.

Favoritism, extravagance and corruption pervaded and poisoned the public service, and went unrebuked and unchecked. Unnecessary and extravagant expenditures burdened the and extravagant expenditures burdened the people with appressive taxes, and withdrew large voltimes of currency from the channels of trade, and added to the evils of contraction. Finally, in the fall of 1873, the evils of victous administration and of unequal and unfair legislation culminated in a financial panic and disaster that struck and parally a dail the business pursuits and useful enterprises of the country. At once the people realized the extent and magnitude of the calamity. They abandoned faith and hope in the fix public in party, and trusted to themselves for the recovery of lost prosperto themselves for the recovery of lost prosper-ity. Promptly and earnestly the work was un-dertaken. Eighteen thindred and seventy-four became a memorable year. A Democratic House was chosen, charged with the duty of House was chosen, charged with the duty of retrenchment and reform. Is every household an economy was adopted more rigid then ever before known. Labor was active and diligent to the utmost extent of pos-ible employment. The results are now seen and realized. Individual economy, practized everywhere throughout the country, had the effect to reduce our purchases abroad as follows: From 1873 to 1874 the reduction was \$74,720,808; from 1874 to 1875 it was \$34,40,906; from 1875 to 1876, \$72,264,345; from 1876 to 1877, \$9,418,005, and from 1877 to 1878 the reduction was \$14,271,594. The economy of the people in 1878 as compared with 1873, in the consumption of foreign goods, was about \$200,000,000.

During the same period the diligent industry of the people so increased our agricultural productions, and such was the condition of the foreign market, that our exports for sale abroad in 1878 were \$172,369,139 more than in 1873, in 1878 were \$172,399,139 more than in 1873, and in the year 1878 our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports by the sum of \$257,706,964. It is a striking fact that in 1873, the year before the Demo-static House was chosen, our purchase exceeded our sales abroad by \$119,656,288, and that after three years of Democratic control of the House the figures were reversed, and, as I have said, the exports in the year 1878 exceeded the imports by \$257,783,964. The balances against us in 1872 marked the increase of our indebtedness, and the figures of 1808 indicated its reduction.

Our exports of merchandise during the years 1874, 1876, 1877 and 1878 exceeded our imports in the sum of \$508,449,530. I am not able to give accurately the excess of the present year, but I suppose it is safe to state it at \$240,000, making \$748,449,236 for the five years named. In these statements I rely upon the tables prepared by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress. The effect of the favorable condition of our

The effect of the favorable condition of our foreign trade upon our supply of gold and silver is shown in the fact that in 1878 the export of specie exceeded its import by the sum of \$53,127,637, and that in 1878 the cross was only \$3,911,911. Our favorable foreign trade has not only turned the current of specie toward our shores, but it has caused the return of large volumes of public securities that had gone abroad to meet the balances when they were against us, thus reducing the export of gold to meet the accruing interest. The effect of a foreign trade during the past five years, favorable to us beyond all precedent, and brought about by the economy and dill-gent industry of the people, has been to increase our supply of gold and silver and to make it permanent and reliable, and to make the resumption of specie payments a possibility.

Mr. Sharmun claims for himself the credit of

Mr. Sherman claims for himself the credit of Mr. Sherman claims for himself the credit of resumption, at d that the policies of his party have given us assurances of better times. I have made a summary of events that passed within your own observation to aid you in passing upon the fallacy of that claim. What had he or his party to do with resumption? How have they contributed to a return of prosperity? In the winter of 1875 Mr. Sherman, as the representative of a party caucus, reported and urged the Resumption bill. It became a law by the vote of all the Republicans, and over the vote against it of all the Democrats in Congress. Who now claims for that measure congress. Who now claims for that measure that it facilitated resumption or in any degree alleviated the calamities of hard times, or that its tendency was to place the business of the country upon a firmer and surer foundation? Is any man so credulous as to believe that resumption, permanent and reliable, could rest upon borrowed gold? "Public confidence and finnerin stability are not be made to exact more than the country of the countr upon borrowed gold? "Public coundence and financial stability cannot be made to rest upon borrowed gold." When trade and commerce gave assurance that the supply of the precious metals was permanent and would constantly increase, then confidence became established and the paper currency took its place by the side of gold and silver. de of gold and silver.

You all now know that resumption has come
f trade and commerce, the result of foreign
alances in our favor, and not at all because of

halances in our favor, and not at all because of any Congressional fieldaration or requirement. The resumption clause was properly denounced by the St. Louis Convention as a hindrance to resumption. It was as well a hindrance to prosperity. It was a terror to capital, and stood in the way of the employment of labor. Our money, paper and coin, is now of equal

The Enton Democrat.

coming, and that he is its author. You and I are, then, mistaken in supposing that occomy on the part of the people reduced the purchases abroad. It was not the diligent labor of the people, the rich lands, the abundant rains in their season, and the great crops that enabled us to supply the extraordinary foreign demand, sitch a demand, indeed, as we never knew before. Mr. Sherman did it. It was his tears of sympathy over the sufferings of the people, and not the rains falling from the clouds, that moistened the earth and caused it to yield so abundantly. Never was claim made so bold and brazen, and yet so false. To him and his party we reply: You squandered the public money; you continued extravagant appropriations; you hindered production by promoting the strife of sections and the haired of races; you legiclated for favorite interests and against the people; and now, when the rigid economy and diligent industry of the people, and propitious seasons, and a favorable condition of the foreign market, combine to give us better times, and to gladden us with the hope of returning prosperity, you can not

The great difference between us was that we insisted upon reaching specie payments by an increase of the precious metals, and you by a reduction of the paper money—by contraction. You provided for your policy in the Resumption act, in violation of the pleage made to the country in the act of June previous, that the legal-tonder notes should not be reduced below \$382,000,000. Under your policy resumption was impossible short of universal ruin, for contraction injured production.

of the legal-tender circulation, and our immense crope North and South, and the great demand abroad have brought all classes of the cur-rency to par and give promise of returning

The contest in which you are engaged is characterized by reckless accusation. Why charge the Ohio Democracy with a purpose to inflate and depreciate the currency? They have been and still are opposed to contraction. Is that inflation? They demand that treasury notes shall take the place of antonal-bank currency. For that do you dare attribute to them a purpose to issue bad money? Is it the bank er that gives credit and character to the bank bills? Nay, you know it is the Government's obligations pleeged as security that gives them favor and currency everywhere. That security withdrawn, the bills become as worthless as falling leaves of autumn. Is the security less if the issue and the promise be direct from the public treasury, and not through the medium of banks? Have the bank bills not been always of par—neither above nor below the treasury notes, and that only to ause they were redeemable in treasury notes? The demand for treasury notes as a substitute for the national-bank notes is a demand for money always said everywhere of equal value. But pure observe that in the pistform in which this policy is asserted the Ohio Democracy demand that the issue of treasury notes shall be regulated by legislation or constitutional provision, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of volues. Can you find no good motive for the support of this policy? In deciding upon its merits is it not to be considered that in any possible view the substitution will care to the propie and their treasury over \$10.00. (Wevery year? And you and I cannot be in ifferent to the fact that the enormous wealth brough by the control defined of the weslih brought by the national banks uncer harmonious management now seeks to control the politics of the country in defiance of the will of the people. Please tell me how it was that in this State, but one year ago, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee did venture to demand of the banks money to control the election.

Is it not enough that enormous sums of money are raised for ea h election by the detestable practice of taxi g the immense army of officials? Must there be added contributions from the profits made upon \$400,000,000 of bank capital? When these two attreams units to corrupt public morals, the party in

of bank capital? When these two streams unite to corrupt public morals, the party in power will be securein its hold upon the patronage and treasury of the nation. It need not the nagain recort to returning boards, and the attendant crimes of perjury and forgery. The anxiety of the Ohio Democracy was reasonable; it became a patriotic sent meet when here, and against themselves, the banks were called upon for money. Who blames them, that in such a crais they bend the ear to be to chings of Jackson and teed his admonition guard well the rights and liberties of the people when the banker is found in league with the partisan? His admonition was the expression of anxiety at a consolidation of wealth in-

tion of anxiety at a consolidation of wealth in-

sion of anxiety at a consolidation of wealth inconsiderable as compared with the enormous
millions now under harmonious management.
What say you to the cry: "A solid North
against a solid South!" Is it not the cry of
hatred, of separation, of treason? It should
startle us as a "fire-bell in the night."
None should u ter it who love a united
country better than partisan rule. Leave
that cry, my countrymen, to those who
seek wicked gains, and who for gain would
barter the love of country. Party policy made
the attitude of the South inevitable. You Republicans would despise the men of the South
did they not resist you. You established and
sought to maintain ever them the worst Government in the world. You first taught the
colored men and took it from the whites. And
you placed the colored people themselves under the control and management of adventurers. Thus the control of public affairs came
into the hands of bad men, who were in no way
identified with the people or section, and were
strangers in sympathy and purpose. The public good ceased to be the object and purpose of

strangers in sympathy and purpose. The public good ceased to be the object and purpose of government. Plunder of the people reigned supreme. The increase of State indebtedness became frightful. Taxation threatened to swallow up not only the earoings but the accumulations of the people. Men contemplated approaching ruin with horror. At length large bodies of colored voters turned against the demoralization and misrule, and State after State was recovered, reclaimed, restored. The restantiant of the December 2015.

was recovered, reclaimed, restored. The restoration of the Democratic party in those States became indispensable to the recovery and protection of popular rights, the security of property, and the welfare of labor. Political union for protection and safety against plunder and ruin made the South a political unit, and at once the price of wages and the price of lands advanced, and valuable productions increased. Is there any man among you whose haired toward the South is so malignant that he would tear down the present authority and restore the vampire Governments of ten years ago?

In Matamoras, Mexico, a desperado named Paneho Nieto, better known as El Tejon (the badger), got drunk and rode through the streets, declaring that he could do as he pleased. After dashing about the streets for some time, he saw an unoffending female, at whom he fired. The ball from his revolver passed through the woman's hair, inflicting a slight scalp wound, and, striking a firm brick wall, rebounded with such precision and force as to reach Nieto's heart

Your fears and prejudices are now addressed because of the character of the representation in Congress from the South. You are told that in a large degree it is made up of Brigadiers from the Southern army. Is that disagreeable to you? Then porhaps you will find comfort in the fact that the evit will decrease as the years roll by. The older men will pass away, but I dare not say that the young men who will take their places will be more agreeable to you. I think they will not be. But the offense to you is not that they were Brigadiers. It is only that they are Democrats, and stand in the way of the partial and untair purposes of your party. You THE lawyer who volunteered fend old John Brown, when on the the Harper's Ferry mid, Georg nott, of Boston, has just died a Springs, Ark.